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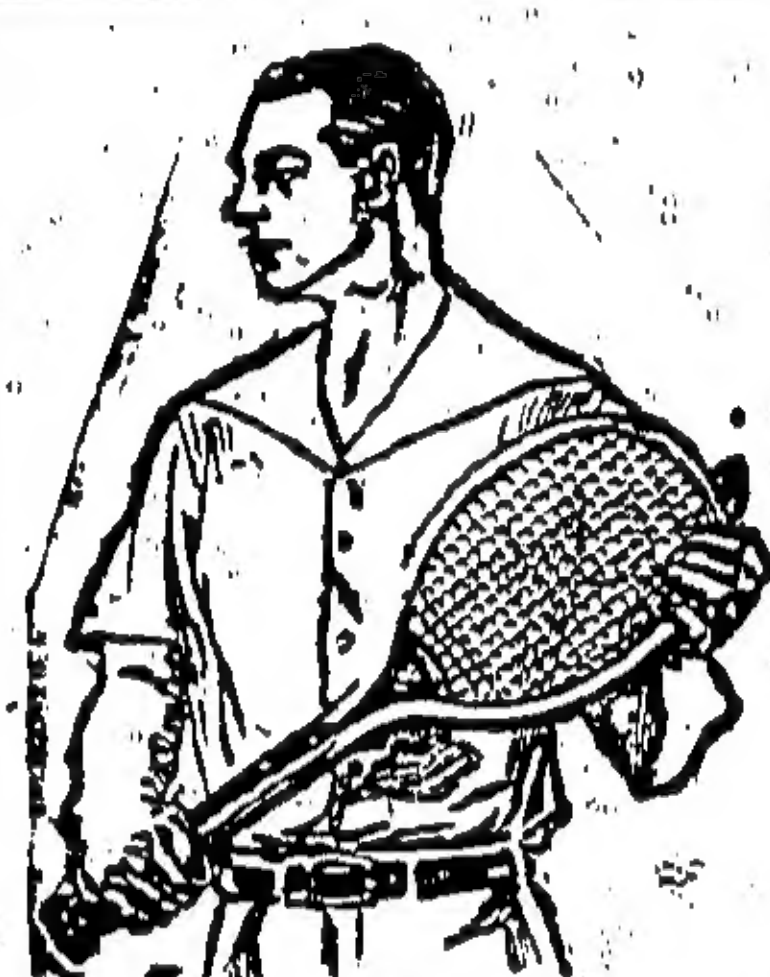
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[2237]

## THE WOMAN VOTER AND FREE TRADE.

[BY MRS. C. F. G. MASTERMAN.]

The granting of votes for women will have one assured result among much that is conjectural. It has secured Free Trade in perpetuity. The reason is obvious.

To the ordinary woman there is something particularly repulsive in the idea of raising prices artificially. Women are before all things the purchasing section of the community. They have to buy all that is required for their families, and all the money available between the competing needs. A small increase in some necessary item opens up a vista of endless perplexities and complications, coupled with many weary trappings, and to attempt to dodge the difficulty by trying a cheaper shop or a cheaper type of goods. It is as if one piece of a jigsaw puzzle had suddenly enlarged and prevented any other pieces from joining together. The majority of women have at all times much to buy and little to spend; therefore it is a cardinal merit in an article that it should be cheap. This is pre-eminently the case when it is food that is in question. The ordinary woman's main business in life is the provision of at least twenty-one meals a week for every member of the family, and the idea of increasing the prices of food artificially rouses a kind of primal indignation.

It may be said that during the last two years the public have become accustomed to the arbitrary fixing of prices by Government at a level that secures a profit for the producer, and that it is no longer resented. I do not think so. One who has listened to the talk in street and omnibus would endorse this view. Personally, I am more and more reminded of the remark of a Conservative friend in the early days of the Tariff Reform campaign. "People will put up with a rise in prices now, because they think it cannot be helped. But if the Government take on any responsibility for the price of food, you may get a serious situation in a time of shortage. The process was obvious in the acute six weeks of scarcity in January and February. The shopkeepers found a useful phrase for diverting resentment or enquiry by saying 'Government orders,' or 'Government commandeered it,' of any article that was scarce on hand. From their point of view it was extremely successful. They were exonerated and Government got all the blame. They kept it all for themselves. I heard one woman say darkly, evidently with a mental vision of tables in Downing Street heaped with the rabbits and margarine she could not obtain. The same thing would happen in a time without any war-apparatus to induce patience. Consequently the Government that added deliberately the smallest fraction to the prices of food would compass its own ruin.

Granted that a tax on food is impossible, it may be said, "surely a tax on manufactured articles would be popular in the industrial districts." As far as the women are concerned, I doubt if they would be in any better case. In a climate like ours man cannot live by bread alone. Clothes are as much a necessity as food, and the more careful and competent the mother, the more determined she is that her children shall be well "turned out." At our present level of civilization, cooking utensils, soap and other cleaning apparatus, bedding, and a certain amount of china and furniture rank as almost equally necessary. A tariff that would not affect any of these things, either by striking the machinery by which they are made or the small fittings by which they are finished, or the boxes and crates in which they are packed, would be a thing new to revenue experience. Of course, all these articles can be done without in emergency. But deliberately making them expensive is another matter, and would be viewed with implacable hostility. It is equally true that prices often are not up by methods as artificial and unequalled for as a tax, by made manipulations and combinations. Then, however, when it is known does not produce patience with the tax. It merely produces fury against the manipulation.

Let there be no mistake, the promoters of any such schemes are up against the force which, we are told, makes the weakest and most timid animal fierce and combative, namely, the maternal instinct. All the activities of each housewife, the purchasing, planning, adjustments, "through" of her particular little shipload of humanity. To bring them up well and healthy, to launch them satisfactorily into adult life, form her main object and pre-occupation, and there would be little forgiveness for any government that she thought was deliberately hindering her.

To sum up, a tax on food is by general admission impossible. A tax on other necessities is, for the same reasons, impracticable. It was the influence of the women chiefly that defeated Protection in 1906 and 1910, and if they were powerful, then, they are more powerful now when they are enfranchised. Now, as then, they disbelieve in the necessity for such a tax. As a consequence, any Chancellor of the Exchequer who announces to Parliament that he has raised such and such revenue from any necessary of life pronounces his own political death sentence. And any party that includes such taxes in its political programme sentences itself to certain defeat, especially in the industrial districts.

## THE GAME!

But yesterday he bossed the school. As "muddled out," as "flannelled fool." Now he has sterner work to do. He leads his men as lead the few. But what he learned in those fair days Are golden rules to him who plays. In England's name for England's fame. Thank God "our boys" were taught the "game"!

D. L. A. JERSON.

## ITALY'S WAR AIMS. "NO IMPERIALIST DREAMS."

Italy's War Aims "was the subject of an address delivered recently in the Old Hall, Lincoln's Inn, to members of the legal profession and others, by Signor Avv. Giovanni Andrea Serrao, of the Italian Bar and the National Society Trento-Trieste, of which a branch is being formed in London. Mr. Justice Serrao presided.

Mr. Justice Serrao said the other Allies realised the great debt that was due by them to the courageous attitude adopted by Italy in connection with the war. In the first place, when the Central Powers sounded her as to whether she was prepared to take part with them in the war of aggression which they were contemplating, Italy's answer was a clear and decided "No"—(cheers)—and she thereby ensured for herself the lasting enmity of Germany and Austria. In the second place in the declaration of war the representative of Italy in Paris went to the Prime Minister and told him that he could rely upon the absolute neutrality of Italy, thereby enabling the French to withdraw a large force from the Italian front. In the third place, there was the occasion when she came to the aid of the Allies, at a time when their fortunes were almost at the lowest ebb. All the Allies were fighting to assert the supremacy of right and to deny the doctrine of brutal aggression, which was founded upon might alone. In justice to Italy, Italy had an undoubted claim to have restored to her those provinces which were not restored by France and the great war of 1866, and which were Italian in everything except in politics, and also a claim to have such a land and sea frontier as ensured her that reasonable security and independence without which no national life could be fully and adequately developed. (Cheers.)

Signor Avv. Giovanni Andrea Serrao said Italy's forced into the Triple Alliance with Germany and Austria in 1882 by sheer necessity. It was the only means of preventing a declaration of war on the part of Austria. When the agreement was finally published it was an immense satisfaction to the Italian people to learn that not only were there no clauses irretrievably binding Italy to the Central Powers, but that the Central Powers had not fulfilled their obligations to Italy. Italy was placed by the agreement in an abnormal and most dangerous position. The enemy held the key to her house, and she had either to accept all humiliations in silence or embark upon a war in conditions of disastrous inferiority. The Adriatic question was not merely of Italian, but of European importance. Trieste's problem had been wrongly considered of an economic nature; it was more of a political nature. Austria clung to Trieste not for commercial reasons but in order to carry on an ambitious Mediterranean policy, and as a bridgehead for the political and economic conquest of the Levant and the Far East. Nor was it a question of Austria alone. Germany, having laid a mortgage on the ports of the Adriatic, wanted for herself a convenient road to Asia Minor and Turkey, and to be a Mediterranean Power. Italy would not be able to give the full contribution to her work and her genius to the cause of civilisation without first taking all necessary steps to defend herself against attack. She did not follow imperialist dreams. By sincerity she came to a clear understanding with the various peoples who were under the domination and oppression of Austria, and she felt that she was fighting for their freedom too. Her sympathies and best wishes went out to all the Yugoslavs. The solidity of the Alpine frontier was such that Italy would never aspire to territorial expansion. Her future lay on the sea. She would always favour by her policy the equilibrium and the multiplication of free States, as a factor in the peace and prosperity of civilised nations. The National Association "Trento-Trieste" was formed for the defence of the nationality of the Italian provinces under the domination of Austria, and it had been decided to promote the formation of branches in Allied and neutral countries. In order to create a second, sincere, common war-motility amongst the various peoples, War found England, France, and Italy unprepared. Peace must find them prepared, and he appealed to his English brethren to join them. England and Italy were each carrying on in their high mission to-day the traditions of half a century of individual history. Intervention in the great war like for Italy and her two Anglo-Saxon sister States was the fulfilment of destiny long prepared.

## ON SUPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN CHINA

Despite the fact that Chinese trade figures for 1915 and 1916 do not support the statement, says a United States Consular report, most authorities "on the subject agree that there has been a large decrease in the consumption of various foreign alcoholic beverages in China in the past two years or so, and that the decline is becoming more and more marked as the war proceeds. The situation is more manifest, in some respects, in the great reduction in the amount of wine and spirits consumed at more or less public functions. It is the custom in these war times to serve less wine and spirits than formerly, and it is also quite plain that even where the usual beverages are served freely less is consumed. There are many reasons advanced for this change, most of them having to do with the war. The cost of all such beverages has greatly appreciated. High costs have been due not only to high prices in producing centres, and to high freights on all such cargo, but also to export restrictions because of the war, the shortage of freight space at practically any price, and to the greater cost of bottling and handling the goods. In Hongkong the increase in liquor duties has also materially advanced the price of alcoholic products locally. There has been some effort on the part of importers to secure goods elsewhere than formerly—particularly in the United States instead of Europe—but in a general way the trade has declined as the demand and supply have

## OUR LONDON LETTER. THE MEANING OF A NOTORIOUS LIBEL CASE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 10th.

The remarkable thing about the not so famous case of alleged criminal libel against Mr. Pemberton Billing at the Old Bailey, which shared with the war news first place in public interest for five consecutive days—a phenomenal thing in itself—is the conflicting ideas regarding it. While informed opinion is dead against Mr. Billing at Westminster, in the political and Service clubs, and in the Press, the masses are inclined to look upon him as a fearless champion of pure patriotism and moral rectitude. Where there is so much smoke, they argue, there must be fire.

ATTACK ON THE "OLD GANG." The explanation in truth is, that the whole affair had a political inspiration. There are a good many people like Mr. Billing who imagine that the "Old Gang" (meaning Mr. Asquith and his followers) entertain a benevolent feeling towards the Huns. But for this we should never have heard about the mysterious Black Book containing the names of 47,000 British men and women in all classes of Society who are supposed to be amenable to pressure by the Germans because their private lives, as discovered by German agents, are not (to put it mildly) exactly like that of Caesar's wife.

In proof of this the crowd point to certain known facts, such as the comparatively large number of enemy aliens still at large in this country, to the tenderness shown to Germans like Baron von Bissing (the brother of the late Governor of Brussels who murdered countless Belgians), to the gentle methods adopted towards Germans still in business here, and other things of a similar nature too numerous to mention.

## ATMOSPHERE OF SUSPICION.

There was a great deal of this sort of thing all through the trial, and very little about the libel, which charged Miss Maud Allan, the famous dancer, with ministering to the views of "the 47,000" (or some of them), in an English version of Oscar Wilde's play, "Salome." It seems, to say the least, a very round-about way to attack the supposed friends of the Hun by an outrageous libel on a woman, but there is the fact—and it is Mr. Pemberton Billing's way. He succeeded in creating an atmosphere of suspicion during the hearing of the case, and there was such an extraordinary procession of witnesses, from Father Vaughan to Lord Alfred Douglas, the erstwhile friend of Wilde, that in the end the jury acquitted Mr. Billing to the uproarious delight of the mob.

Mr. Justice Darling has been severely criticised for permitting Mr. Billing to malign famous people and then refusing the latter permission to come forward and deny his monstrous assertions. The learned Judge, in trying another case of libel a day or two afterwards, answered his critics by saying, "There is a war mania affecting a considerable number of people in this country, a crazy condition of mind which leads them to do all manner of things, some criminal and some merely foolish. We may leave it at that."

## THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The Americans are arriving on the Western Front at a prodigious rate despite the redoubled exertions of the U-boats to prevent them; and the recent "frightfulness" off the coasts of the United States will have no appreciable effect on the steady flow of men and munitions to Europe. In point of fact the sinkings recorded outside New York harbour have brought the war home to our great Ally, and this, coupled with the darkening of New York, is impressing the American imagination with the realities of the world war. For the American coast is now in the war area although 3,000 miles from Europe.

## THE GERMANS GETTING READY.

The following extract from a circular issued last March by the Foreign Trade Department of the German Government has come my way. It was sent out at the time the Germans were beginning their big effort in the West—

"It will be wise for employers who have foreign-trade interests to employ agents in foreign countries who can pass themselves off as being of French or English birth. German agents and travellers will probably for some time after the war have difficulty in doing business not only in enemy countries but

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## AFTER THE WAR. KING AND FOREIGN STUDY.

At a meeting of the Senate of the University of London met recently the Vice-Chancellor read the following letter, received from the King's private secretary:

Windsor Castle, May 11th, 1918.

"Dear Sir (Cooper Perry)—I have had the honour to lay before the King the copy of your report on the work of the University of London during the past year.

His Majesty is glad to learn from it that the Senate, wisely laying to heart the experiences of the war, and looking ahead to the exigencies of peace, has now provided for the development of the study of foreign languages, and especially those of the Scandinavian countries.

The King notes with pride the distinguished record of the university's war services during the past twelve months. He congratulates its members upon the honours and rewards which have been so worthily earned, including the posthumous awards of the Victoria Cross to Captain John Fox-Russell, whose loss, and that of all others who in the past year have made the great sacrifice, his Majesty sincerely deploras. Believe me, yours very truly,

STAMFORDHAM.  
The Senate, the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Cooper Perry) being in the chair, adopted a resolution expressing gratitude that London Hospital had decided to open its Medical College to women students, "a step which is in entire conformity both with the wishes and the policy of the University." Dr. Gilbert A. Murray was appointed Creighton lecturer for this year 1918-19, and Dr. Antonio Cipullo to be first incumbent of the Chair of Italian, established by endowment from the London County Council.

An offer from the Greek Government of an annual grant of 7,500 drachmas for the endowment of a chair in Modern Greek at King's College was gratefully accepted; as was also one from the committee of the subscribers to the Koraei Chair of Modern Greek Fund of a benefaction amounting to not less than £300 a year in the first place for the endowment of a professorship of Modern Greek and Byzantine history, language, and literature, to be tenable at King's College, the surplus to be applied to providing a library, scholarships, or lectureships.

## THE SIKH COMMUNITY AND THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

The local Sikh community held a special meeting to celebrate the 4th Anniversary of the War at the Sikh Temple, on Sunday afternoon. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Anhan Singh, Mohinder Singh, and Bishan Singh on loyalty to the Empire, and the causes that compelled the British Government to participate in the war against the Central Powers, especially Germany. Reference was made to the deeds wrought by the small Belgian Army, in resisting the advance of overwhelming hordes of Germans, to the sacrifices such and every part of the British Empire is making, and to the services of the Sikh Army in France at the beginning of the war and in the Gallipoli campaign (when almost the whole of the 4th Sikhs were wiped out in preserving the line of communication), and since then in Mesopotamia. It was mentioned with pride that the Sikhs have won no less than one-third of the total decorations awarded to the Indian Army. It was further pointed out that it behoved those who have not had the opportunity of undertaking military service to offer a helping hand according to their means to the war-wounded brethren.

Although the local Sikh community is small and not very well off from a financial point of view, the congregation subscribed the sum of £253.50, including a cheque of \$100 very kindly contributed by H.E. the Governor, for the wounded Sikh soldiers. The subscription list will be kept open for the present, as many of the Sikh community were prevented by the rain from being present.

At the close of the meeting a solemn prayer was offered to Almighty God, to grant success to the Allied arms, so that peace may soon be restored to the disturbed world.

In neutral countries. There will undoubtedly be a personal prejudice against Germans. Although this prejudice will not interfere with German trade, as it will be merely of a personal character, it will facilitate trading transactions if employers will employ agents who can pass as French or English, preferably, or as Dutch, American, or Spanish.

It is something to know (1) that the German is aware that he is hated everywhere; and (2) that already he is preparing in his characteristically sly way to resume "peaceful penetration" after the war.

## NATIONAL TRADE MARKS.

But it is not our chief enemy only who is taking thought of the morrow as regards trade. The Americans are proposing to adopt a national trade mark "to distinguish merchandise manufactured or produced in the United States and used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with the Indian tribes." A Bill for this purpose is before the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce.

Meanwhile, Switzerland is preparing against the danger of German goods being passed off as goods of Swiss origin. After three years of close examination of the subject, a scheme prepared by the Geneva Chamber of Commerce has been adopted for the country. In effect a "Syndicat pour l'Exportation Suisse" (S.P.E.S.) has been established to promote the exportation of genuine Swiss products. Owners of the mark "S.P.E.S." indicating Swiss origin, will give its members, who must be natural-born Swiss citizens, the right to use this mark, which will be a guarantee that goods so labelled are the product of the Swiss soil and of Swiss industry; and for goods which have undergone in Switzerland such manipulation as to confer on them a new character.—H.B.



## SANITARY BOARD MEETING.

## MR. ROWLEY ON OVERCROWDING AND ITS PREVENTION.

## A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME OF IMPROVEMENT.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday evening. Mr. Adam Gibson (President) occupied the chair and there were present, also, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Lieut.-Col. Crisp, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, and Chan Kai Ming, Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio, Mrs. A. D. Hickling (Acting M.O.H.) and Mr. J. L. McPherson (Acting Secretary).

The first business was to consider the proposed changes in the draft estimates for 1919.

Mr. C. G. ALABASTER had minutes that, instead of item 44, the sum of \$100 should be voted to be spent on the employment of local labour, whenever the Inspector in charge at Repulse and Deep Water Bays saw that the beaches in those places required cleaning. The condition of the beaches depended on the state of the tide in relation to the dumping spots of the Colony's refuse. At times the beaches were clean for weeks together. At other times a single coolie could not possibly deal with them.

The CHAIRMAN said there was no intention to employ a coolie permanently but only for a month or two when conditions required.

Dealing with the estimates for 1919, Mr. Bowley said:—I have no doubt the Board will approve the very modest recommendations of the head of the Sanitary Department with regard to changes in the Draft Estimates for 1919. Most of these recommendations deal with increases in the scavenging staff and plant and street watering appliances necessitated by the increase in the population, and in dealing with the public health of a congested population in a tropical climate hardly anything can be more important than the speedy removal of all rubbish and objectionable matter which might, if left exposed, spread infection either directly or through the medium of insects or other vermin. Street watering in the dry season is almost as important as scavenging in order to prevent the air from becoming impregnated with germs laden dust.

Public Works Extraordinary.—The President has, in accordance with the custom of previous years, put down a small number of recommendations under this heading, and although, as the Board was reminded by the Vice-President at the last meeting, we have no control over such expenditure, there can be no harm in putting forward such recommendations as we deem to be in the interests of the public health for the consideration of the Government. I will run through the items suggested by the President, and then submit some further recommendations for your approval.

Paragraph 15.—Inspectors' Quarters in Kennedy Town.—The Board recommended a second storey to these quarters last year. As the Sanitary Staff has been again reduced, the work of each officer must become more arduous, and it is more important therefore that the quarters provided should be adequate.

Paragraph 16.—Quarters for Scavenging Coolies.—This is also a carry-over from last year and is a most desirable improvement. I understood in April last that the matter was being jointly considered by the Sanitary and Public Works Departments in connection with the proposed wholesale poultry market near the Sailors' Home; the coolies to be housed over the market. I presume, however, that the latter coolies would be employed in the Western District, whilst the President's recommendations deal with the Eastern and Peak Districts. Both sets of quarters should, I think, be provided as soon as possible.

Paragraphs 17 and 18.—The recommendation of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health for additional ricksha stands at Kowloon will, no doubt, be approved by the Board; as well as the small matter of additional filling stations for water carts.

I presume, sir, that in framing these recommendations your mind was filled with the idea that the strictest economy must be observed on account of the war, and therefore you refrained from referring to many much-needed improvements. We all hope, however, that the war will come to an end sooner or later, and, lest it should be considered from our silence that this Board is entirely satisfied with the sanitary conditions of the Colony, I venture to place on record my view that such conditions are far from being satisfactory.

The death-rate of the Colony is unduly high; the over-crowded condition of the Chinese and the want of proper housing accommodation for the Europeans are most detrimental to the public health. Our conservancy and scavenging systems are antiquated in the extreme.

Whenever the question of over-crowding is mooted, it is met from certain quarters by two stereotyped objections—one, "Oh, you must not do anything or you will drive away the Chinese"; the other, "during the present state of unrest in South China we must expect an influx of refugees." Consequently, all discussion on the subject is buried. Now there are no signs in the Colony that the Chinese are easily driven away; they seem to like us; when they come to visit the Colony, many of them stay. And as to the unrest in South China, there seems to be about as much probability of the early settlement of the North and South question in China as there is in Ireland.

It must be admitted that over-crowding exists; in fact, the Medical Officer of Health (Mrs. Gale) informed me that in her opinion the population—estimated at some 500,000—is more likely to be actually about one million. A table in the joint annual report of the P.C.M.O. and the M.O.H., based on the census of 1911, gives the estimated average number of inmates per floor at a fraction over 3, but anyone who is familiar with the interior of the houses in the Colony must see that this figure is ridiculously small. Every floor of a Chinese house nowadays swarms with women and children, and I think Dr. Gale's estimate of one million, which I have mentioned, is more likely to be below than above the truth.

The Board may ask, however, what has this to do with the Public Works Extraordinary? Well, sir, in this Colony we can do nothing without the assistance of the omnipresent Public Works Department. It provides our roads and sewers and our water supply, and controls Crown land and buildings. Now I submit that the way to reduce over-crowding is not to drive people out of the houses into the streets, but to provide them with other houses to live in. I do not suggest that the Public Works Department should undertake building schemes for the general population, but I do suggest that, if should, as speedily as possible, provide accommodation for all Government employees, including Sanitary coolies, in order to relieve the congestion of the tenement houses. I also suggest that vacant Crown land should be made more accessible in every way to those who wish to build houses—that Wanchai and Shaikwan Bays should be speedily reclaimed and laid out for building. In Kowloon there are extensive areas unbuilt upon which would, no doubt, be taken up if rendered easy of access and reasonably safe from robbery and fire.

The filling of the swamps which extend from Taikoktsui to Kowloon Tong, and from Matsukok to Kowloon City, the construction of the many magnificent roads which have been laid out on paper for Kowloon Peninsula, the extension of the railway to Hunghom and Kowloon City, the provision of tram lines, or electric or motor buses from Kowloon point to Samsuipo and beyond on the west, and to Kowloon City and beyond on the east, and also across the Peninsula, the increase of the Police Force and the provision of motor-fire engines at Kowloon—all these would tend to encourage the spread of the population and relieve the congestion of this overcrowded city and thereby benefit the public health.

New motor roads to the higher levels as well as round the Island, regular ferry services to Cheung Chow, an improved train service to Taiipo and Fanling—these would enable the European population to find building sites in healthy localities with fresh air and peaceful nights.

Then the Colony wants intercepting sewers with out-falls outside the harbour limit, a general spread of the water-carriage system with water-flushed trough closets for the working classes, and refuse destructors at the east and west end in Kowloon, instead of spreading the city filth on the face of the waters.

Last but not least, a hospital for Europeans which is not in the centre of the Chinese town, and a hospital for consumptives on the Kowloon Hills far away from the fetid air of the city. When all these improvements have been made we may, perhaps, be able to express a little more satisfaction than we feel at present with regard to the Sanitary condition of the Colony.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Mr. Bowley for his recommendations. He thought all the things mentioned were extremely desirable. There was, of course, the question of money to be considered. The present subject before the Board, however, was the estimates for 1919. He proposed that these should be passed.

Mr. HALLIFAX seconded.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## JAPANESE TRADE IN CANADA.

Some interesting information concerning the progress of Japanese trade in Canada is given by the Toronto correspondent of *The Times* in an article contributed to the June Trade Supplement of that journal. In the course of it he writes:—

War has turned the tables for Oriental trade. Instead of a steadily flow of manufactures and general products from Occident to Orient, the tide is setting the other way. Never in the industrial history of any nation or set of nations has such a tremendous development taken place in a country's trade as in that of Japan. The trade balances of the United States and Canada have been very largely caused by the shipment of millions of dollars' worth of munitions to Europe during the war period. Japan's excess of trade, or, to use a more accustomed term, favourable trade balance, consists of large exports of staple products, goods that find a place in every market, commodities that supply a much-felt want, and earn a permanent place in the markets they enter.

When war is over, and the nations commence their commercial and industrial reorganisation, Canada will have to put every ounce of energy into her effort to replace munitions with staple products. For Japan things will be different. Her merchants have already established themselves in the foreign markets. There is already a big demand for their goods. The desired credit is already there. All that Japan will need to do is to "carry on." Japan's industrial expansion has been as deliberate as it has been successful. Their plan of campaign, and it is a commercial "campaign," is straightforward, above board, and withal aggressive and persistent.

"Japan is determined to become a powerful commercial entity; every aim and effort is bent on that purpose," declared one prominent Japanese merchant who recently visited Toronto. "Heretofore, the powerful European countries have had their resident managers in the Orient, and have reaped huge profits from their transactions. Now Japanese merchants propose to enter into legitimate competition with those European houses located in Korea, China, Siam and Japan. We have developed our industrial, commercial and financial machinery along European lines, and are able to meet our competitors on common ground. We aim at dealing direct with our own customers, and at the establishment of commercial connections that will have a permanent value."

Few people apparently realise the wide variety of Japanese goods being sold in Canada. The general belief is that Japan is simply a source of cheap goods, and the chief occupation the breeding of silk-worms. That is far from fact. Japanese trade expansion seems to have been dominated with the idea of discovering the universal need, and supplying it. No article is too insignificant for the manufacturer to interest himself in, and no article is too big or complex for the Japanese merchant to handle. In this connection some very interesting information is at hand. When the significance of the British blockade of Germany was beginning to impress itself upon the rest of the world, Japan had already understood what the loss of German trade to other nations meant. The Japanese lost no time. While their army was fighting for Kiao-chow, to wrest political dominance in China from Germany, Japanese merchants were visiting all parts of the world, discovering markets that had been shorn of needed commodities that heretofore came from Germany. The latest returns of Japan's exports to Canada show remarkable increase. Some have jumped as high as 1,500 per cent. in two years, and the comparisons make interesting reading for those interested in Canada's commercial relations with other countries.

Mr. Bowley said he wished to suggest an amendment in regard to paragraph 15. He recommended that accommodation be provided for 150 scavenging coolies who were doing work on the Peak and also accommodation for coolies working in the Western District, provided that the quarters were above the wholesale poultry market which the Government had promised to erect.

The CHAIRMAN replied that accommodation was being provided in East Street. Plans had been submitted for the buildings.

The estimates were then passed unanimously.

## LICENSING OF ICE-CREAM VENDORS.

The next question considered was correspondence relative to the licensing of ice-cream vendors.

Dr. Ozorio minutes that samples of ice-cream should be sent to the bacteriologist.

The CHAIRMAN replied that that was impossible. The Government bacteriologist was busy with the preparation of serum, and if he were given this additional work it would take months before any analysis could be made. Besides, there were several sorts of ice-cream which would have to be analysed. It would take up months of the Government time.

Mr. Bowley minutes that recommendations be made to the Government for adding conditions to the ice-cream hawkers' license.

Mr. HALLIFAX said it would be impossible to carry them out.

After a lengthy discussion the Chairman suggested that the best course to adopt was to send a circular to the teachers of the various schools in the Colony, warning them against the consumption of ice-cream by their pupils.

Mr. Bowley suggested that the teachers be asked to report to the Sanitary Board whenever they thought any ice-cream vendor was selling unwholesome ice-cream.

This was agreed to.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## AN OPIUM CASE.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of five taels of opium valued at \$72.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$100 and confiscated the opium.

## FAILING TO REGISTER.

Mr. R. M. Dyer, general manager of the Kowloon Docks, was summoned for failing to register himself, as required by the Registration Ordinance.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., prosecuted. Mr. Dyer said he was not sure whether he had registered or not.

Mr. J. R. Wood imposed a fine of \$5.

## ALLEGED EXPORTATION OF SILVER DOLLARS.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to export 22 silver dollars to Macao.

Inspector Browne said that defendant was arrested on the Hongkong-Macao Wharf, and the coins were found concealed round his body.

Mr. Wood remanded the case for a week, fixing bail at \$25.

## A COSTLY MISTAKE.

A Chinese was charged with snatching two bundles of clothes from a little Chinese girl.

Defendant said it was a mistake on his part. He thought the girl was a relative of his and he took the bundles with the intention of carrying them home.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant, who had a previous conviction against him, to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

## ALLEGED STABBING AFFRAY.

A Chinese was charged with assaulting and stabbing another Chinese in Sai Kung Road.

Inspector Davitt stated that two other men had assisted defendant in the assault. Complainant was in hospital and his condition was reported to be serious. Witness had been instructed by the Captain Superintendent of Police to apply for a week's remand.

Mr. J. R. Wood granted the application.

## A BATTLE-ROYAL ON A STEAMER.

Fifteen Chinese were charged with fighting on a Norwegian steamer in harbour.

The men, who were placed in a row in front of the Magistrate, presented a sorry spectacle. Some had their heads bandaged, and others had gashes across their faces. Their clothing, too, was bespattered with blood.

Inspector Gordon informed the Magistrate that two of the combatants were in the Government Civil Hospital, as their injuries were rather serious, and it would take some days before they could be discharged. With regard to the incident which led up to the fight, he said that a crowd of Pongis were discharging rice on one part of the deck of the steamer, while a gang of Hoklos were discharging dried shell-fish on another part. When the breakfast hour came round, the Pongis asked the Hoklos for some cumshaw, in the shape of dried shell-fish for their meal, and in accordance with custom, the Hoklos did as requested. The Pongis, however, said it was insufficient and took enough to last them for six meals. This was resented and resisted by the Hoklos. The Pongis thereupon armed themselves with boat and cargo hooks and assaulted the Hoklos. A general mêlée ensued, and the number of combatants increased to nearly 120.

The police intervened and arrested seventeen, eight of whom were removed to Dr. Smalley's Dispensary for treatment, while two were dispatched to Hospital. The Inspector added that in his opinion the trouble was started by the Pongis. He also told the Magistrate that he had managed to arrange matters amicably and the men had all pleaded guilty. He promised to let them out on personal bonds.

Mr. Wolfe said that fighting on board ship was a very serious matter, but he would adhere to the arrangement made on condition that there was no repetition of the offence. He bound defendants over in personal bonds of \$50 each.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 2nd August is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 31 weeks.
This Year	\$12,713	\$431,819
Last Year	15,109	415,235
Decrease	2,396	6,584

## LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

## BURBERRY

AND

## ZAMBRENE RAINCOATS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

AT

## REDUCED PRICES

IN SECTION INVITED

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13

## CARPETS AND RUGS

The First Shipment of Carpets and Rugs from our Kalgan Factory has now arrived.

These are Excellent Specimens. Beautiful Antique and Native Designs, Harmonious and Permanent Colours, the Best Materials, and the Finest Workmanship Throughout, made under Expert Foreign Supervision.

DISPLAYED IN OUR SHOWROOM.

Andersen, Meyer &amp; Co., Ltd.,



Hotel Mansions,

Telephone

HONGKONG.

1990.



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## Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

## OUR ANNUAL CASH SALE

NOW PROCEEDING.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

SEE WINDOWS.

## SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 32, DES VOUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

[2278]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the WAR CHARITIES will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JAMES MATTHEW & CO., on FRIDAY, August 9th, at 3.30 p.m.

Consideration of arrangements for "OUR DAY, 1918"—THURSDAY, October 24th. [2897]

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in an investment which, in return for an outlay of £100 per annum for five years, will thereafter return you an income of from £500 to £1,000 per annum, write for full particulars to AFRICAN REALTY TRUST, Ltd. (Capital £400,000 fully subscribed), 36, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 2, England. [2938]

## NOTICE

THOSE having ACCOUNTS or CLAIMS against the "PING SUEY" must render same to the Underigned within 7 days from date.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 3rd August, 1918. [2991]

## NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership hitherto existing between HAROLD LATHAM and CHARLES REGINALD CHRISTOPHER LATHAM, both of Singapore, trading under the Firm and Style of LATHAM & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 30th of June, 1918.

All Debts due to or by the above mentioned Firm of LATHAM & CO. will be collected or paid by the said HAROLD LATHAM, who will continue to carry on the Business under the same Style and Firm as heretofore.

HAROLD LATHAM, C. R. LATHAM, Singapore, 16th July, 1918. [2494]

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for account 1918 will be payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 30th July, 1918. [2975]

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of SEVEN PENCE per Share for the year ending 31st December, 1918, has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of August, 1918, to Shareholders on the Register on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1918, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial Register at the exchange rate of 3/4 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board, W. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. Hongkong, 28th July, 1918. [2287]

## WANTED

EXPERIENCED CHINESE STORE-KEEPER. Apply in own writing, with copies of references, stating age, experience and salary required, to—

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd. [2258]

## ON SALE

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY. For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 36 years.

Price ..... \$3 CASH. On Sale at the Daily Press Office or Local Bookellers.

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET

A GODOWN, Central District. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. [2861]

## TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE To Be Let at the Peak for a year. Four Bed-rooms, Five Bath-rooms, Grass Tennis Court. Apply—

E. POTTER, Prince's Building. [2233]

## TO LET

SPEND your Holiday at Maple Bay (38 miles from Victoria, B.C. and four miles from Duncan Station). ROOMS To Let with Board in House on Sea. Bathing, Boating, and excellent cod, flat fish and salmon fishing within stone's throw. Apply—

M. R. SPRINGETT, Maple Bay, B.C., Canada. [2236]

## TO LET

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. 9000

## TO LET

COMMODIOUS and Centrally Situated NEW OFFICES, with lift in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Lee House Street. Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shamsen, British Consession.

For rent and further particulars apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., 81, Des Vaux Road. [2217]

## TO LET

HOUSES on Shamsen, Canton. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. [22]

## DAIRY FARM NEWS

## JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

## COULOMMIERE CHEESE!

## COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

## DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application

1628

## WAI KEE

## FLAG &amp; SAILMAKER.

No. 123, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833. [2887]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM PENANG.

## THE Steamship

## "ROTORUA"

Having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are advised that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 17th inst. or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst. at 11 A.M. by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

No Fire Insurance is effected by the underigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SNOWMAN & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 5th August, 1918. [2236]

## PROPOSED SAILING

## HONGKONG/SAN FRANCISCO

## THE Steamship

## "MEIKAI MARU."

Loading about 15th August.

For further particulars, please apply to—

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT, MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD., Agents. [2236]

## INTIMATION

## DR. SHELDON'S

## GIN PILLS

## FOR

## BACKACHE

## AND

## KIDNEY TROUBLES

## SOLE AGENTS:

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 16.

[13]

## MARRIAGE

McBAIN-DAVIS.—In London, on July 18th, Major W. R. B. McBAIN, M.C., Croix de Guerre, of the Royal Air Force, second son of Mrs. McBAIN, Cecil Court, Shanghai, to YERA DAVIS, 289, Saint James Court, London, daughter of the late Major and Mrs. DAVIS.

## DEATHS

COOKE.—Drowned at Shanhaikwan, on July 31st, CHARLES A. COOKE, fifth and youngest son of the late Colonel JAMES EDWARD COOKE.

TILBURN.—Killed in action in France, on October 12th, 1917, WILLIAM KENNETH TILBURN, aged 23 years, eldest son of Mrs. M. F. RAYES.

Hongkong Office: 105, Des Vaux Road, C. London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 7th August, 1918.

## LORD LANSDOWNE AGAIN.

UNABASHED by the indignation which greeted his advocacy of a policy of compromise with our foes in the latter part of last year, the Marquess of LANSDOWNE has returned to his self-appointed and unthankful task. For the publication of his first letter on the subject he chose a moment when the outlook for the Allies was overcast by the successes of the Central European Powers in Russia and Italy—in the one case by intrigue and in the other by force of arms. His plea then was for the co-ordination of the war aims of the Allies with a view to assuring our focus of our sweet reasonableness in the hope that they would be won over to the cause of peace and that thus "the ruin of the world" by the prolongation of the war might be averted. The British people scorned the suggestion, which, if acted upon, could only be regarded as a sign of weakness and serve as an encouragement to an enemy, flushed with recent triumphs, to redouble his efforts. In the failure of the German offensive on the Western Front Lord Lansdowne thinks he sees an opportunity of reviving the subject under more favourable conditions. Now that "we are more confident than ever of our ability to hold our own in the deadly struggle" he urges, that the time is not inopportune for the Allies to define, not their war aims on this

occasion, but their preliminary conditions of peace, so that they may be prepared to meet in a reasonable spirit approaches that appear likely to be made in the near future. He quotes General Smuts' speech of May 17th, as finally obliterating the "theory of ending the war by a knock-out blow," and as pointing a way to the realisation of a victory permanently securing under President Wilson's ideals relief from German militarism. In that speech, which, though delivered at a time of great anxiety, was couched in the most confident terms, General Smuts said it would not be necessary for the Allies to march to Berlin, which many thought essential, in order to annihilate the Boche. That sort of victory, even if it were possible, was entirely unnecessary. If we stood on the defence resolutely, calmly and confidently we should win. He did not think an out-and-out victory was possible for any group of nations, but at the same time he was convinced that the war would have a decisive result one way or the other. We should have to use all our diplomacy to bring the war to a victorious end. From that we gather that General Smuts, who had previously been deputed to hold "conversations" with the delegates of one of the Central Powers, meant that we must not neglect any favourable opportunity of detaching from Germany any of her war-weary allies. He considered we had fought the war up to a stage that the enemy was now ready to consider and concede terms. He thought, however, that it was a most dangerous thing to go to a peace conference before we knew that our principal terms would be considered. The conference that would ultimately be called would be one to settle the details when the principal combatants were agreed as to the main issues. There is no sign yet, however, that Germany is ready to accept the terms which have been laid down by the Allies, nor is there likely to be if we are always searching for a short-cut to peace instead of showing that our determination is as great as our ability to continue the struggle until victory is achieved. To make peace now when Germany has apparently triumphed but is really tottering, when America has only just begun, and when Russia is in the deepest abyss of misery, would—as Mr. Winston Churchill points out—brand our race for generations with a fetid inferiority and a sham defeat. "Yet that is what Lord Lansdowne is obstinately beseeching us to do." His appeal, however, will fall on deaf ears. His fellow-countrymen have not made their appalling sacrifices of blood and treasure merely to obtain an inconclusive settlement that will "compromise the future of mankind." They are resolved to rid the world of the evils of militarism and to prove that Right is Might. To do this they have only to follow the advice of the Prime Minister and "Hold Fast."

Sir Haviland de Sausmáres left Shanghai on the 3rd inst. for Hongkong, where he will preside over the Full Court of Appeal.

During Saturday, Sunday and Monday the following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony:—Bubonic plague, 2 (2 deaths); enteric fever, 2 (1 death); small-pox, 1 (1 death).

On the occasion of the 4th Anniversary of the War a special service was held at the Jewish Synagogue on Sunday, the 4th instant, and a collection was made, resulting in the sum of \$550 being sent to the Hon. Secretary, War Charities Fund.

Owing to the recent heavy rains traffic on the Kowloon-Canton Railway is interrupted, as the track is covered in some places with slides from the hills, and in others with water. It is not expected that communication will be restored between the termini for three or four days.

Lieut. Colonel T. R. Toks, Welsh Regiment, attached to the Bedford, has been appointed a group commander of a Labour Corps. He served in the China Expedition, 1900, including the relief of Peking and Tientsin (medal with clasp).

was attached to the Japanese Army in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War, 1904-5 (Japanese War Medal, Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th Class) and the present war, in which he has been mentioned twice in despatches and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

8 p.m., August 3rd. Typhoon in about 139deg. Long. E. and 20deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

8.5 a.m., August 4th. Cyclone or typhoon N.W. of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands, moving N.W. or N.N.W.

## A THIEF SHOT.

## ANOTHER ARRESTED.

Three or four Chinese—believed to be long to a gang of pirates, who had been infesting the waters in Chinese territory, and even in the extreme confines of Hongkong—attempted to rob a junk lying off Yaumati Bay on Monday.

The occupants were away at the time, and the robbers managed to secure some booty. When they were making off the master of the junk noticed them and fired two shots from a Winchester rifle. One robber, aged 24 years, received a bullet wound below the right breast. He was captured and immediately sent to the Government Civil Hospital. Another robber was surrounded by the junk people and arrested. The others are reported to have escaped.

## A LETTER FROM THE FRONT

## GERMANY'S LAST BIG EFFORT.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated April 28th, received by a well-known local resident from his son on the Western Front:—

I'm quite fit now, but for a week or so I was bad with gas; only an impossibility to talk remains of it now—like a bad cold when your voice goes.

We are still in the line, of course, but the battery is taking a sort of breather and a general look round after a strenuous time as we've ever done. I'm jolly glad, too, I was with the battery and not on the staff.

The battery is now in action in the grounds of a gorgeous country house. The gardens are lovely; just bursting into flower; up to a few days there had not been a shell near it and all the lawns were beautifully clipped and the paths and flower-beds were tidy and the kitchen gardens (where we now help ourselves), and the green-houses and hot-houses were just as the owners left them. There is also a bigish piece of ornamental water stocked with speckled trout and swans. It seemed an absolute sin to bring war into such a paradise.

I wish leave would open again, but it doesn't look like it at present.

I think the war is now in that state where it will either be over by the autumn or go on indefinitely. Of course, the Hun is too clever to tire himself out absolutely against our defence (in which case, of course, he would be beaten in a few months). He is bound to hold a certain number of men in hand with which to treat for peace when he finds he can go no further. Then he will either acknowledge himself beaten or we shall have to show him that he is, which will take longer, though it is so certain in the end. This is Germany's last big effort, forced on her by a starving nation.

You at home are not starving, though to have to change your diet certainly is a nuisance and discomposing and entails a certain amount of hardship, but I'm absolutely certain the German people are 100 per cent. worse than us and it would take years before we got down as low as that, and the Hun will be beaten long before.

## SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND

The Treasurer (the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, R.N.) gratefully acknowledges the following contributions to the above Fund for the period ended 5th August:—

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

C. G. Harrison	\$ 5
P. P. Wodehouse	10
W. J. D.	5
W. C. P.	300
W. J. Pringle	5
Staff of E.T.C.	20
	\$345

The following statement of accounts, covering the period 15th June to 31st July, 1918, is submitted:—

Balance in hand, 15th June	\$ 341.40
Interest on account	4.08
Since received and acknowledged	1,637.20
Total	\$1,982.68
Expenditure	882.48
Balance	\$1,100.20

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

## THE CANTON GOVERNMENT.

Tuan Chi-jui will ask the Powers not to recognise the Military Government in Canton.

## MEETING OF THE SENATE POSTPONED.

The meeting of the Senate in Peking will be postponed, as there are only 208 M.Ps. in Peking up to date.

## A NEW ARMY TO OPOSE THE SOUTH.

Lung Yu-kwong (General Lung's brother) is leading a new army to the South from Tientsin.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

WHOLESALE BRIGANDAGE. August 6th.

It is reported that over 500 robbers have broke into the San-wui district city on the night of the 3rd inst., and "ransacked" over 200 shops and carried off more than 100 merchants. The robbers made good their escape with booty worth upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. Business is suspended, and the gates of the city are closed.

It is reported that owing to the heavy rainfall during the past few days there are floods in various places.

## SEEKING FOREIGN RECOGNITION.

A proclamation, signed by Dr. Wu Ting-fang and the other Controllers of the Union Military Government in Canton, has been dispatched to the Foreign Diplomatic Body requesting them to recognise the Military Government in Canton.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

## THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The National Assembly reports that both Houses have now obtained a legal quorum. The Senate, which requires 138 members to constitute a quorum, has now registered and in attendance 142. The House requires 250 members and now has 330. Twenty more M.Ps. have telegraphed from Shanghai that they have booked passage on the *Korra Maru*, and are due to arrive in Canton within a few days. The members of the National Assembly aim at obtaining two-thirds of the total membership of both Houses.

The main objects of the present session of the National Assembly are to pass the permanent Constitution and revise the laws governing the election of the members for both Houses.

## FORGED PASSPORTS CASE AT SHANGHAI.

## SENTENCE OF A YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on July 31st, in the case in which Otto Selke, formerly editor of the *War*, and Walter Böhr were charged in connexion with the attempts alleged to have been made by them to reach Germany by means of forged passports.

The judgment, which was read by the Assessor, was as follows:—

Walter Böhr and Otto Selke: We find you guilty of the offences with which you are charged. We cannot accept the argument that the passports which you used, as issued by the Bolshevik authorities in Vladivostok, were not documents in a legal sense. The word document covers any writing the words of which purport in themselves to carry legal consequences. Such a document is rendered false if the effect, which the forgery makes it seem to have, is one which the person executing it does not intend to produce, that is to say when it falsely purports to be itself that which it is not. Nor have you correctly construed the meaning of *mens rea*. These words, for the purpose of the present case, are equivalent to intent, and you have admitted that you intended to use and did use these documents, which you knew to be forged, to enable you to escape from this country.

We have carefully considered your plea in mitigation and we find that that you were alien enemies enjoying privileges of civilians in this country, and that to achieve your ends, which we have no wish to criticize, you abused your position and committed a breach of the criminal law. For that you must be prepared to pay the penalty. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned for twelve calendar months, and thereafter be handed over to the Chinese Authorities.



# THE WAR.

## GERMAN ARMY RETREATS TWENTY MILES:

FORTY THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED SINCE JULY 18TH.

## AMERICA'S MAGNIFICENT WAR RECORD.

## MR. CHURCHILL'S REPLY TO LORD LANSDOWNE.

## THRILLING SUBMARINE FEAT.

### Franco-Belgian Front.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### BRITISH FRONT.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY VERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, August 5th.  
1.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured a few prisoners in the neighbourhood of Neuville-Vitasse.

Hostile artillery were very active at night-time opposite La Bassee. They were also active northward of Bethune, and at points between Hazebrouck and Ypres.

#### RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF.

LONDON, August 4th.  
10.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off raiders southward of Arras.

Our patrols captured a few prisoners in the La Bassee sector.

We dropped five tons of bombs and shot down seven aeroplanes.

Our night-fliers dropped five tons of bombs upon railway stations at Steenwerk, causing fires. Three British machines are missing.

#### BRITISH POSTS ADVANCED.

LONDON, August 5th.  
10.20 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—We advanced our posts slightly in Picard Wood and eastward of Robecq. There is hostile artillery southward of Ypres.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### SIGNIFICANCE OF RETIREMENT.

LONDON, August 5th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, stated:—Although the German withdrawal near Albert should not be exaggerated, it had been compelled by our ceaseless activity and the difficulties in connection with maintaining communications across the swampy valley. The enemy found the sector extremely costly to hold. The Germans had either to advance or retire before the war season set in, but the chief significance of the retirement is that the enemy in this region has definitely passed to defensive tactics.

The threat to Amiens astride the Albert road has practically disappeared.

Readers recently captured German sappers in this sector, thus confirming the suspicion that the retreat, pending the main withdrawal, would be carried out on Thursday night. It must have proved costly to the enemy, as the Ancre was swollen, and we, anticipating events, had kept the bridges continuously shelled.

Our patrols, advancing warily, passed through Aveluy Wood yesterday and entered the village on the west bank of the Ancre.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

#### THE NEW MARNE POCKET WIPED OUT.

LONDON, August 5th.  
1.45 p.m.

Hurled back by Generalissimo Foch's counter-blow, the Germans continued their retreat yesterday and are still making great sacrifices in their rear-guard resistance.

Fismes has been stormed by the Americans and the line to the Vesle reached and crossed at some points. The new Marne pocket has been wiped out, and the front runs almost in a straight line from Soissons to Rheims.

### THE ENEMY'S RACE AGAINST TIME.

This new advance to the Vesle will force the Germans to put on even more speed in their move to escape disaster, and it is probable that they will be unable to make any serious stand until the Aisne is reached. At present they are fighting desperately with the Aisne behind them, and if they cannot gain time the vast accumulation of stores and ammunition which they collected south of it for the great offensive against Paris will be lost. Already the Allies have made an immense capture of munitions, light railway material and other supplies.

#### FORTY THOUSAND PRISONERS.

A local, but very important, success has been gained north-west of Rheims, greatly relieving the pressure on Champagne city. While the German line north of the Marne has been broken up completely, the Allied pressure has become so severe that General Ludendorff has been compelled to withdraw his troops at two other points, and the line has been cracked in the Aisne region between Montdidier and Amiens, where the enemy has abandoned positions of importance. Perhaps this retirement is a preliminary to a further move.

The total number of prisoners taken since July 18th is 40,000.

#### PAUSE IN THE BATTLE.

LONDON, August 4th.  
11.10 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The pause in the battle along the Vesle is largely due to the fatigue of the troops, who have now been fighting and advancing continuously for several days, in soaking rains and the consequent heavy roads. Only light advanced columns at present have been in contact with the enemy along the Vesle. These are awaiting the main body of infantry and guns before attempting to drive the Germans behind the Vesle.

The fact that the enemy has installed heavy artillery on the plateau behind the Vesle indicates the likelihood of his decision to stabilise his line on the Vesle.

The Germans still enclose Rheims on the west, north and east.

#### A GERMAN ADMISION.

LONDON, August 5th.  
10.20 p.m.

There is hostile artillery southward of Ypres.

A wireless German official message states:—Northward of Montdidier we withdrew from the west bank of the Aisne and Dombrook.

We also withdrew to the north bank of the Vesle before a strong attack on Fismes. GERMANY'S STRATEGIC PLAN DID NOT SUCCEED.

AMSTERDAM, August 5th.  
12.05 a.m.

General Ludendorff, interviewed as regards the Marne retreat, says this time our strategic offensive plan did not succeed. It was limited to a tactical success. He alleged that the Germans on the evening of July 16th broke off operations because it was not worth the cost, "one of my principal duties being to spare the blood and strength of my soldiers." Generalissimo Foch's counter-blow was intended to cut off the Germans south of the Aisne by a flank breakthrough, which was frustrated by the Seventh and Ninth Armies. "By July 19th we were fully masters of the situation, and shall remain so. The gain of ground on the Marne are only catch-words."

### NEW GERMAN TACTICS.

PARIS, August 5th.

The *Matin* publishes a secret order by General Ludendorff, referring to certain new tactics, concerning which he says:—"Our situation as regards reserves compels us to perfect them. It is absolutely indispensable to avoid the old fault of attacking in mass formations, and that by all means we should reduce our losses."

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT.

LONDON, August 5th.  
12.50 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, states:—The Germans must have felt the pinch before they voluntarily retired from their positions north and south of the Somme, which would have been a useful line of departure for a further advance upon Amiens and Abbeville. One involuntary and two voluntary German retirements were all undertaken with a view of saving men. If these economies are being effected in order that Prince Rupprecht or the Crown Prince will be able to afford another great adventure at some other point, we shall quickly learn it. If it is decided that the moment when a decisive victory is possible has passed, the enemy may retreat farther than they have yet shown signs of doing.

#### ENEMY RENOUNCES HOPE OF CAPTURING RHEIMS.

The Germans, as usual, are retreating slowly and in good order, withdrawing in alternate sections and flanked by centres of resistance which are always able to pour cross-fires upon any troops advancing into the abandoned sector too hastily.

Our advance to the village La Neuville, a mile north of Rheims, on the Rheims-Laon road, means that Rheims is completely disengaged on the east and that the enemy has renounced all hope of at length capturing it by an enveloping attack.

#### GERMAN ARMIES RETREAT TWENTY MILES.

LONDON, August 5th.  
8.15 a.m.

Since the Crown Prince began his retreat his armies have fallen back 20 miles and have lost 40,000 prisoners.

The present German positions are on nearly a straight line between Soissons and Rheims. The latter town is still surrounded by the enemy on three sides, though our latest successes have relieved the pressure east of the city. The enemy requires fewer divisions to defend this line than if he had retreated across the Aisne, whose many windings necessitate large bodies of troops to defend them, but the Aisne is most dangerous to the rear of a beaten enemy, and the indications are that the enemy will continue his retirement north of the Aisne. Even this natural rampart is jeopardised by the French bridgeheads at Soissons and its suburb St. Vaast, the latter of which commands the whole of the sharp bend of the river east of the city.

#### GERMANS CROSSING THE AISNE.

LONDON, August 5th.  
12.05 a.m.

Last evening the enemy, although retiring across the Vesle, was still resisting stubbornly.

The French captured Jonchery and crossed the Vesle at Venteux Farm, also north-west of Baraisne, and crossed the river opposite Soissons, capturing St. Vaast.

The enemy destroyed all the bridges across the Vesle.

The pursuit is continuing, the French occupying strong positions on the east bank of the river.

The Americans are attacking Fismes.

The Germans apparently realise their inability to stand permanently on the Vesle, but are desperately attempting to delay the Allies in order to get men and stores across the Aisne, the crossing of which will be very troublesome between Dernancourt and Hamel, both of which are in our possession.

The enemy has entirely re-crossed the Ancre.

At Albert the situation is doubtful at present. It is believed the Germans are holding part of the town.

### AMERICANS TAKE FISMES.

LONDON, August 5th.  
1.05 a.m.

An American official report states:—We have taken Fismes and hold the south bank of the river Vesle in this sector.

#### FRENCH TROOPS REACH THE VESLE.

PARIS, August 5th.

A communique states:—We reached the Vesle at several points east of Fismes.

The enemy rear-guards resisted strongly notably between Muizon and Champagne. Our light elements, nevertheless, gained a footing at various points on the north bank.

Fismes is ours.

We gained ground north-west of Rheims as far as the village Neuville, which the enemy is defending vigorously.

#### GERMANS ABANDON POSITIONS.

The Germans on the left bank of the Aisne, between Castel and Mesnil-St. Georges, were compelled to abandon a part of their positions, which had become untenable as a result of our advance on July 23rd.

We occupied Braches, penetrated Hardcourt, and reached the western outskirts of Courtemanche, and we have taken prisoners.

### Naval Activities.

#### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THRILLING ACCOUNT OF U-BOAT ENCOUNTER.

LONDON, August 5th.

Sir Eric Geddes related at a concert given to the American troops one of the most thrilling stories of naval warfare in which a decoy known as "The Mystery Ship" fought a submarine for five hours. The ship had the appearance of a dingy collier which the crew and captain had rigged up as a merchantmen, appearing an undisciplined lot. The ship sailed the Atlantic under sealed orders and sighted a submarine, which began shelling to overhaul the decoy as she was running away. Shells dropped on the deck, killing and wounding some of the crew. The captain signalled in plain English "Submarine shelling us, abandoning ship." Hours passed and the shelling continued. The poop was on fire and the Captain knew the magazine would soon explode, which occurred. Heaving a gun overboard the submarine came in, thinking it had got an easy prey, whereupon a gun was unmoored and fired most rapidly, striking the submarine again and again, and ultimately sinking the enemy. Warships below the horizon were called on and picked up the survivors. The Germans now know this ruse, but the First Lord, likewise Admiral Sims, have now got other means of trapping the U-boats.

### Aerial Activities.

#### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### AIR RAIDS ON GERMAN TOWNS.

AMSTERDAM, August 5th.

An official report from Treves states that the Allied air raid on Treves on August 1st resulted in considerable damage. One person was killed and four injured.

A message from Cologne states that ten airmen dropped 28 bombs on Duren on the morning of August 1st, some damage resulting, and 12 persons killed and 14 injured.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### ZEEBRUGGE LOCKS TERRIBLY DAMAGED.

AMSTERDAM, August 5th.

Two British airmen were forced down in Holland after raiding Zeebrugge. They declare the canal is still blocked, and that the locks were terribly damaged by a direct hit yesterday.

Recently a British bomb fell amidst 400 marines at Bruges, causing great slaughter.

### General.

#### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BULGARIAN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

ATHENS, August 5th.

The *Hestia* paper affirms that the mysterious journey which King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is making abroad is connected with a Bulgarian peace offensive.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO ALLIED RULERS.

LONDON, August 4th.

The Press Bureau announces:—His Majesty the King, in a message to the rulers of Brazil, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Portugal, and Serbia, emphasises the Empire's unchanging resolve to concentrate its entire energy upon a victorious conclusion of the struggle, and expresses confidence that a victorious peace is not far distant.

His Majesty sent a similar message to the King of the Belgians, adding, "Belgium's trials, so bravely borne and endured, will be an incentive to persevere till complete victory is achieved."

His Majesty also despatched a message to the Kings of Siam and Montenegro, and the Presidents of China, Cuba and Liberia.

#### KING GEORGE AND PRESIDENT WILSON.

#### EXCHANGE OF FELICITOUS MESSAGES.

LONDON, August 4th.

The Press Bureau announces:—President Wilson, in a message to His Majesty the King, states:—"America cordially extends her hand to Great Britain on the anniversary of Great Britain's entrance into the war, in which the forces of civilisation are fighting the forces of reaction, and rejoices that the two nations stand side by side in so great a cause."

His Majesty the King replied:—"Your message will be read with cordial appreciation by my people, encouraging them in the prosecution of the struggle against our common enemies. I am proud that my forces and those of the United States are fighting side by side. You may rest assured of our unwavering determination to continue with all our strength until the victory of Right over Wrong is achieved."

#### ARMOUR-SUITS FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, August 5th.

The War Department announces that expert armourers in the workshop of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, are modelling armour for use by American soldiers in France, including the helmets, shields, and breastplates, comprising all the best types used in ancient days.

#### AMERICA'S WAR CAPACITY.

LONDON, August 5th.

Nine Congressmen of the United States visiting England have issued a statement which says that there will be no cessation of America's war efforts until the war is won. America has twenty million men of military age and yearly more than a million youths will reach twenty-one. America's agricultural production is so great that if necessary it can feed France, England and Italy and keep the armies fully rationed. Before October there will be two million American soldiers in Europe and a million more are training in the United States, all of whom are between the ages of 21 and 30 and are equal to the best "shock" troops. Daily ten thousand of these splendid troops are leaving for the battle front. America is manufacturing weekly 55,000 rifles and machine-guns. The capacity of the factories is 700,000 shells daily. In new weapons, including improved grenades, flame-throwers and poison gases, America is specially well supplied. Twenty-five thousand aeroplanes are now being built. The United States possesses 100,000 aviators. A new aeroplane motor, compared for weight, is the most powerful in the world and will enable great bombing machines to fly across the Atlantic in twenty hours. Already five hundred battle-planes have been shipped to Europe. The present rate of the delivery of battle-planes is at the rate of eighty weekly.

But life at home has changed. Restrictions are everywhere, and one must learn an appalling list of "don'ts" before venturing to do. There is a wet blanket over everything. All eyes and ears are strained for "news of battle." Friends have gone, and one misses them. The daily bulletins of the war tell little to the average civilian, but to the soldier turned civilian every sentence every phrase, is pregnant with memory-laden meaning, and the perils and sufferings of one's pals and relatives are realised as others cannot realise them.

### MR. CHURCHILL REPLIES TO LORD LANSDOWNE.

LONDON, August 5th.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in a letter to his constituents at Dundee, replies at length to Lord Lansdowne's letter (cabled on July 31st). He says the war has got to be won. It is not yet won. These twin hard facts dominate every argument, not arising from despondency or treason. Let us not delude ourselves by thinking there is any substitute for victory. The salient fact of the situation is, "Appearance of power is with the enemy, but the reality of power is with us." The Kaiser rules more millions of subjects and slaves than at any time during the war, but the German people are bleeding and are suffering from bad feeding, and underfeeding, and are enduring a strain thrice as hard as Great Britain. Therefore, if we stand fast the Germans must break.

Three terrible things have happened in Germany during the present year. Her attacks upon the British and French armies have been repulsed; submarine warfare has been definitely controlled; and the American armies are landing at a rate promising to make the Allied strength overwhelming. The fourth thing was, the increasing Allied domination of the air. All the world is marching against Germany. We had but to persevere to conquer. That was a reality. To make peace now, when Germany has apparently triumphed but is really tottering, when America has only just begun, and when Russia is in the deepest abyss of misery would brand our race for generations with a fictitious inferiority and a sham defeat. Yet that is what Lord Lansdowne is obstinately beseeching us to do.

Mr. Churchill, after emphasising that we must keep step with our American kinsmen, and according to the words of President Wilson, "force without stint," concludes by declaring what is indispensable to a cessation of hostilities. Firstly, the German armies must be decisively beaten in the field; secondly, the German people must spontaneously and definitely break with the system which has led them to so many monstrous crimes. Otherwise they cannot be allowed to enter the League of Nations.

### SCRAPPED!

#### GETTING BACK INTO CIVIL LIFE.

It is but a few weeks since I did my final "About turn!" in the Army—a movement that left three years of military service behind me and set before me the task of marching, as fast as a limp and an enfeebled constitution would allow, into civil life.

No longer must I trudge through a weary desolation of mud, slimy and drenching, no longer need I dodge from shell-hole to shell-hole as the "whizz-bangs" and the "Hows" scream and crash around or as the bullets and splinters hiss in the air and thrust and splinter as they bury themselves in the mud.

My nights that I so often spent in wearied wakefulness, in an atmosphere putrid with poison gas now pass in sleep in a safe, comfortable bed, with the glowing glories of white sheets and a clean body. And dawn—well, I have almost forgotten—I shall never wholly forget, of course the feelings, sights, and sound of it. But there is a feeling of dissatisfaction. The war goes on and I am out of it. I have fallen out, on the line of march, while the remnant of those who crossed to France with me are still trudging the hard road. To-day, I am resting; but how I shall envy that remnant when the war is over—when they have seen it through!

I miss the abandon of the soldier's life. In the Army one lives for the day—for the moment. One does things with a laugh and a jest that cannot be done, without civilian explanations, by the average civilian. Now I must remember that the boys in khaki are restrained and confined by the conventions of civil life. I must not hail a passing pedestrian with a "How goes it, chum?" and then perhaps enter with him into intimate details of his or my personal experiences and life. "Blighly!" too, is not the "Blighly" of our dreams. Those dreams of home were of the home that was before we enlisted.

But life at home has changed. Restrictions are everywhere, and one must learn an appalling list of "don'ts" before venturing to do. There is a wet blanket over everything. All eyes and ears are strained for "news of battle." Friends have gone, and one misses them. The daily bulletins of the war tell little to the average civilian, but to the soldier turned civilian every sentence every phrase, is pregnant with memory-laden meaning, and the perils and sufferings of one's pals and relatives are realised as others cannot realise them.







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